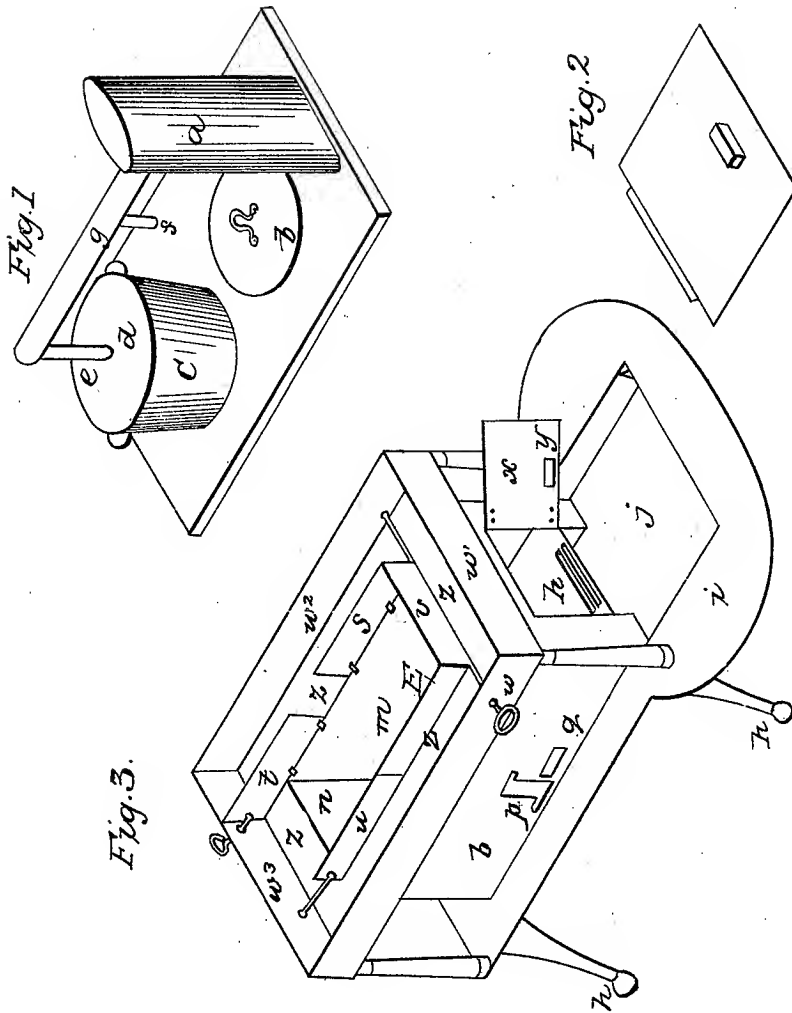


A. T. MIXSELL.

Cooking Stove.

No. 289.

Patented July 19, 1837.



Witnesses:

Chapman Warner
Cm Powers

Inventor:

A. T. Russell

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM T. MIXSELL, OF BELVIDERE, NEW JERSEY.

COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 289, dated July 19, 1837.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM T. MIXSELL, of Belvidere, in the township of Oxford, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, have made an Improvement in Cooking-Stoves, which is described as follows, reference being had to the drawings, making a part of this specification.

Figure 1. the top plate (which is shown separate for the purpose of showing the interior construction and arrangement of the flues). A, the stove pipe usually made oblong or oval where it intersects the top plate, thereby occupying less length of the top plate. B, cover to one of the apertures for receiving the cooking apparatus. C, a boiler the bottom of which reaches through the top plate to about the depth of the flues, and an offset which rests on the top of the plate. D, cover to the boiler C, having a small pipe E, the end of which fits into one of the branches E, F, of the pipe G, which pipe is closed at the back end while the bent end is open and inserted into the stove pipe A, for the purpose of carrying off the steam that would otherwise be left in the room.

Fig. 2. the hearth plate as removed for the purpose of broiling, &c.

Fig. 3. the stove except the top plate and hearth plate. H, H, the feet (two of which only are shown). I, the bottom plate having an ash pit as at J to receive the coals for broiling, &c., and grates at K which separate the coals from the ashes as they are drawn over them. The sides L, M, and ends N, O, have right angled projections Z, Z, at about two thirds their height and are then carried to their whole height in a plane W, W', W², W³, parallel to the parts below the projections. The sides L, M, have an opening and a small valve, as at P, which turns on a center by which the air may be admitted or excluded at the aperture Q. The flues are formed by the projections Z, Z, and W, W, in the sides L, M, and ends N, O, together with the small plates, R, S, T, U, V, and the top plate, Fig. 1. The plates R, S, remain stationary except when cleaning the

flues. T and U are capable of being slid backward as at T, and forward as at U, for the purpose of regulating the heat under the different boilers, &c., while V is made to turn up and down on pivots which terminate in a ring at W on the outside, it is therefore capable of being turned down on the projection Z of the front plate O, which opens a direct communication with the pipe A for the purpose of cooling the stove quickly, as well as to carry off the flame and smoke which would otherwise strike up through the apertures in the top plate, Fig. 1, when any of the cooking apparatus should be removed. Four hollow columns (three of which only can be seen in the drawing) resting on the bottom plate and reaching to the projections above described through which pass the rods necessary to secure the stove together, when made of cast iron, as well as a matter of ornament when made of either cast or sheet iron. X, the front door having an aperture G, to admit the air necessary to the combustion of the fuel, and a valve or door (not seen in the drawings) to exclude it while it is admitted on either side as at Q. The advantages of this stove are firstly, that having only the inside plates R, S, T, U, V, to receive and retain heat, it must consequently give out more heat than any other stove from a given quantity of fuel. Secondly, the boilers and other cooking apparatus are by this arrangement brought in direct contact with the fire the advantages of which are obvious.

What I claim as new and as not being known or used before is—

The construction and arrangement of the flues as above described and the apertures and valves to admit or exclude the air at the sides of the stove so that the fuel may be only consumed under the hindmost boiler, when this may be desired.

ABRAHAM T. MIXSELL.

Witnesses:

EDWIN J. HORN,
W. R. THORPE.